

CSP - Conservation Activity List

Most Common Iowa Activities

| Activities that interest you | NRCS Code | Eligible Land Use | | | | Enhancement Name | Enhancement Criteria |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|--|--|---|---|
| | AIR04 | Crop | | | | Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvant to reduce pesticide drift | |
| | AIR07 | Crop | | | | CPS, targeted spray application (SmartSprayer), or other chemical application electronic control technology | Utilize electronically-controlled or managed chemical spray application technology to more precisely apply agricultural pesticides to intended targets, which can reduce the total amount of chemical applied, and reduces the potential for chemical drift. |
| | ANM04 | Crop | Pasture | | | Extend existing filter strips for water quality protection and wildlife habitat | Extend existing filter strips to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals. Wider filter strips provide more effective habitat for terrestrial animals and provide more inputs to benefit in stream habitats. |
| | ANIM07 | Crop | Pasture | | | Extending existing field borders for water quality protection and wildlife habitat | Extend existing field borders to gain more efficiency in intercepting overland flow and reducing the transport of nutrients, pesticides and agro-chemicals. Wider field borders provide more effective habitat for terrestrial animals. |
| | ANM08 | Crop | Pasture | | | Improve the plant diversity and structure of non-cropped areas for wildlife food and habitat | Improve plant diversity and structure of non-cropped areas for wildlife food and habitat through the planting and/or management of native plant species. |

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| | ANM10 | Crop | | | | Harvest hay in manner that allows wildlife to flush and escape | Harvest hay using conservation measures that allow wildlife to flush and escape. Includes times haying to avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting or fawning, idling paddocks or pastures and idling hay land during the nesting or fawning period, leaving a residual forage height conducive to wildlife nesting a fawning for the following year, and applying haying techniques that reduce mortality to wildlife. |
| | ANM18 | | Pasture | Range | Forest | Retrofit watering facility for wildlife escape | Retrofit existing watering facilities (troughs, tanks, etc.) to allow for escape of wildlife that become trapped while trying to drink. |
| | PLT01 | Crop | Pasture | Range | Forest | Establish pollinator habitat | Establish nectar and pollen producing plants in non-cropped areas such as field borders, vegetative barriers, contour buffer strips, waterways, shelterbelts, windbreaks, conservation cover, and riparian forest and herbaceous buffers. |
| | PLT02 | | Pasture | Range | Forest | Monitor key grazing areas to improve grazing management | Monitor key grazing areas on pastureland and rangeland to determine if current grazing management meets management goals and objectives. A key grazing area is a small area of a pasture that is identified as being representative of the entire pasture. |
| | PLT06 | Crop | Pasture | | | Renovation of a Windbreak, Shelter Belt or Hedgerow for Wildlife Habitat | Renovate a windbreak, shelter belt, or hedgerow to add diversity for wildlife habitat. Replace plants threatened by invasive pests such as the emerald ash borer. |
| | PLT10 | | Pasture | Range | | Intensive Management of Rotational Grazing | The intensive management of livestock and grazing forages to improve vegetation quality in the pasture and the health of livestock. |
| | SOE01 | Crop | | | | Continuous no till with high residue | Utilize continuous no-till/strip till/direct seed in the rotation in combination with high and low residue producing crops or cover crops to maintain a high level of residue cover through critical erosion periods. |

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| | SQL04 | Crop | | | | Use of Cover Crop Mixes | Use of cover crop mixes that contain two (2) or more different species of cover crops. |
| | WQL03 | | Pasture | Range | Forest | Rotation of supplement and feeding areas | Rotation of Supplementation and Feeding Areas to manage areas of concentrated livestock use to improve livestock distribution and reduce localized areas of disturbances. |
| | WQL04 | Crop | | | | Plant tissue tests and analysis to improve nitrogen management | Use plant tissue tests to adjust nitrogen application rates. |
| | WQL06 | Crop | | | | Apply controlled release nitrogen fertilizer | Apply only slow-release or controlled release formulations of nitrogen fertilizer. |
| | WQL07 | Crop | Pasture | | | Split nitrogen applications 50% after the crops/pasture emerge/green up | Apply 50% or more of the total nitrogen needs after crop emergence. |
| | WQL10 | Crop | | | | Plant a cover crop that will scavenge residual nitrogen | Plant a cover crop that will scavenge nitrogen left in the soil after the harvest of a previous crop. |
| | WQL11 | Crop | Pasture | | | Precision application technology to apply nutrients | Use of precision agriculture technologies to apply nutrients to fit the variation in site-specific conditions found within fields. |
| | WQL12 | | Pasture | Range | Forest | Managing livestock access to water bodies/courses | Install structures or implement grazing management actions that assist in managing livestock access to water bodies and water courses. |